BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1858. NO. 30.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 20 lines or less each in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 do.	1 25
Do. do.	3 do.	50
Do. do.	3 months without change,	4 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	7 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	12 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	14 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, dan, unless APPLICATIONS, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,
BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.
☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.
Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:
25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do.
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.
Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LONG CREEK ACADEMY.
SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE IN THE LOWER ROOM of the Masonic Building, at Long Creek, on Monday, March 15th, 1858. The Committee are gratified in being able to state to the public that they have secured the services of Mr. R. C. REESE, of Richmond (Va.) College, as Teacher. He presents satisfactory testimonials of high character, as an educated gentleman, and a successful instructor of youth. Boys can be prepared for any College or University in the Union.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek	$15 00
Higher English	12 00
Lower English	8 00

Half of the tuition will be required to be paid when the session is half advanced, the balance at the close. No deduction for absence, except in cases of confirmed indisposition. Board can be obtained in private families and at convenient distance from the Academy, at eight dollars per month.
S. H. BELL,
JOHN JONES, } School Committee.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Long Creek, March 10th, 1858. 29-4t

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and MRS. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country. J. A. ROBESON.
Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., March 19.—29-1m.*

WRECK MASTER'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AND qualified, at March term last, as Commissioner of Wrecks for this district, notifies all persons whom it may concern, that the law will be strictly enforced against all persons saving wrecked property and not delivering the same to him.
Mr. D. PIGOTT is authorized to act for me and receive Wrecked property.
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
March 16th, 1858. 161-3t—29-3t

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING, at January term of Duplin County Court, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them forward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Those indebted to the testator, are requested to make immediate payment. H. B. HURST, } Executors.
N. J. FARRIOR,
Mount. Olive, N. C., March 11, 1858.—28-6t.

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.
His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.
I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m*
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.
Edward W. Houston, vs. Calvin J. Houston and others. } Bill to Account, &c.
IT APPEARING to the Court that John Miller and wife, Sarah E., defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, (a paper printed in Wilmington, N. C.,) for six weeks successively, notifying the said John Miller and wife, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for Duplin County, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to them.
Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, 6th February, 1858
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
March 5th, 1858 27-6w

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

SMALL POX DEAD.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.
Feb. 5, 1858—23-3m* J. A. McARTHUR.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

General Notices.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED A large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS*, for *Cash*, which will be sold for cash to the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, at a very small advance from cost. S. R. BIRDSEY.

1858 **SPRING NOVELTIES.** 1858
BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at
S. R. BIRDSEY'S,
On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.
March 19. 29—3m*

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

TAKEN UP
AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BLADEN county, a negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, or WILLIAM (TASWELL,) and says that he belongs to Dr. Foster, of Franklin county, that he ranaway from Joseph Williams, near Charleston, S. C., to whom he is hired. Said boy is tall and very black, would weigh 170 or 180 pounds, and says he is a Turpentine Distiller by trade. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
HOWARD WILKESON, Jailor.
March 19th, 1858 29-3t*

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, MY WIFE, ANNA JANE, has quit my bed and board without my consent, or without any just cause, and when I was not at home, therefore I demand her to return home immediately, and all persons are forewarned against harboring her, under the penalties of the law, and all persons are forwarned against trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me.
L. MALPASS.
New Hanover county, N. C., March 19, 1858.—29-3t*

NEW GOODS!
I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING MY FRIENDS and citizens of New Hanover county, and more especially those that trade at the village of Long Creek, that I have lately purchased the entire stock of Goods belonging to John Jones, Esq. Said stock is entirely new, and was purchased in the city of New York, at the lowest prices. I expect to continue doing my trading in New York, and will be prepared to sell Goods even as low as such Goods can be bought in the town of Wilmington. I shall keep a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suited to the wants and necessities of any and all persons. I shall expect the liberal patronage of all my friends, and will be pleased to have them call before purchasing elsewhere. I am receiving weekly, by way of my flat, new supplies that will enable me to fill all orders that may come to hand. I shall continue in the Distilling Business, and am prepared to buy all the Turpentine that comes to market. I hope my customers will bear in mind, that my books will be balanced every four months, and money or notes required, and interest charged on all accounts after that date. G. F. WALKER.
Long Creek, N. C., March 11th, 1858 29-2t*

NOTICE.
IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, made Fall Term, 1857, I will offer for sale at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown, on the last MONDAY in March, inst., the HOME PLANTATION of the late Jonah D. Russ, consisting of 350 acres of River Land, lying on the North-east side of the Cape Fear River, about thirty-six miles above Wilmington.
One hundred and fifty acres of this plantation is highly improved and pleasantly situated.
TERMS—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory bonds, with interest from the date.
K. McLEOD, Clerk and Master.
March 9, 1858.—29-2t.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Horry District.
ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
JAMES BEATY, HAVING THIS DAY MADE AN ASsignment to the undersigned, all of his Estate, Real and Personal, in trust for his Creditors accepting the same on or before the 1st day of July next, I would hereby notify, all and singular, the Creditors of the said James Beaty, that the Deed of Assignment is subject to their inspection and ready for their acceptance, now in the hands of Messrs. Harlee & Walsh, at their office in Conwayboro'.
H. BUCK. Assignee.
March 5th, 1858. 158-1t—28-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY. Court of Equity.
James Cox, Uz. W. Cox, J. B. Cox, vs. William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, and others. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, Purdie J. Pemberton and wife, defendants in this petition, are non-residents, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in some paper in the State for the space of six weeks, in order that the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them and decree made according to the prayer of said petition.
Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Sampson, done at office in Clinton, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1858.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 12th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 62] 28-6t

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER SCHR. A. J. DEROSSET, from New York:
25 bags Rio Coffee; 25 do. Laguayra do.;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
50 boxes fine Adamantine Candles;
50 half-boxes Colgates' No. 1 Soap. Low for cash.
Feb. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co., Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858.
THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMpany of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, *one hundred and twenty sections of land* (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a *portion* of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.
The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.
For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.
By order of the Board Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla.
Feb. 19th, 1858 25-11t

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for the benefit of the traveling community and the public at large It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for yourselves.
☞ *There is a good Bar in connection with the house.*
Feb. 12.—24-3m. JOHN E. SWINSON, Proprietor.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

DEATH IN THE HOOP, OR THE FATAL PETTICOAT.—By a calculation made by an official hand it appears that no less than fifteen deaths since the 1st of January have arisen from burning occasioned by the widespreading of the crinoline into the fire, drawn thither by the draught from the chimney. Wood fires which are laid low upon the hearth are the most dangerous, and the flame from them arises in an instant. We insert this as a warning to our fair countrywomen.
London Court Journal, Feb. 20.

From the Overland Friend of China of Jan. 15.

Important from China—Taking of Canton—Subjection of the City to British Rule—Capture of Yeh Etc.

The last mail announced briefly the capture of Canton. The following is a summary of the events on that and subsequent days.

Dec. 29.—Bombardment continued throughout the night, until the hour of 9 A. M. General escalade earlier than intended; not half the scaling ladders being up in time. Determined stand of the Tartar troops; charge and route of them by the naval brigade and marines.—Retreat of the braves from the vicinity of Gough's and the other forts on the heights, when they saw the five-story pagoda in our possession. Capture of the Nigle Fort and Temple on Magazine Hill. Establishment there of headquarters and entrenchment.

Dec. 30.—Circumvalliation of the walls of the old city, by a strong party, headed by the commander in chief, Admiral Seymour, the French Admiral, and Gen. VanStraubenzeeg; submission of the people and their evacuation of the city.

Dec. 31.—Engaged in quartering the troops, and in landing provisions for permanent occupation.

Jan. 1.—Grand procession to headquarters of the plenipotentiaries of France and England.

Jan. 2.—Commencement of wet weather. Garrison occupied in securing themselves from its bad effects.

Jan. 3.—Second day of rest. Jan. 4.—Continued rain. Jan. 5.—Grand coup capture of the Viceroy Yeh, at the quarters of the Lieutenant General of the Tartar troops, Pehquie, Governor of the city, of his own palace adjacent, and of £65,000 sterling, in dollars and ingots of silver at the imperial treasury. Removal of Yeh as prisoner to her Majesty's steamer Inflexible, on board of which vessel, at the Bogne, he still remains, contented and cheerful, being engaged throughout the day generally in conversation on French subjects with Mr. Alabaster, or the interpreter attached to the suite of the fallen magnate.

Jan 6—Time afforded to Pehquie and the Tartar General to consider the terms offered them by the British and French, viz: The issuing of a proclamation to the people, in which it is stated that they now rule the province under the protectorate city's captors.

Jan. 7—The installation of Pehquie as the re-installed Governor of the city; exercising, also, the powers of the deposed Viceroy. Addresses on the occasion by the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, both being to the effect of advising the newly installed officer to eschew all treachery or underhand proceedings, warning him of the consequences of doing so, and announcing that the protectorate would be continued until satisfactory terms had been made with the government of Pekin. Pehquie replied that he understood his position, and would act with fidelity.

Jan. 8.—The commissioners, viz: Col. Holloway, M. Le Capitane de Cheuz and Mr. Harry Parks, charged with the supervision of the government, took up their quarters with a strong guard at the palace of the Governor, and proceeded to the work on which they have since been engaged, viz: the issuing of proclamations to the surrounding country, inviting people to return, and assuring them of protection to their persons and property.

From the 8th to the 15th everything has proceeded with the greatest smoothness, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade and the resumption of trade within the next week. In all the quarters of the city the people have established signs of submission to our rule, and an apparent relief from the incubus under which they have so long labored. It was expected that east gate, the main artery of the old city, would be opened to-day.

ADDRESS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

On the 9th January the Chinese and Tartar authorities were installed and addressed by Lord Elgin, who informed them that Canton would be held until new treaties were agreed to at Pekin. In his address, Lord E. said—Any attempt, whether by force or fraud, whether by treachery or by violence, to divest us of our possession of the city will not fail to bring down upon its authors the most severe and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to apprise your excellency that it is equally our determination, when the questions to which I have referred shall have been so settled, to withdraw the military occupation of the city and to restore it to the imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sincere wish that during the period of our military occupation the feelings of the people be respected, life and property protected, the good rewarded, and offenders, whether native or foreign, punished. We are desirous to co-operate with your excellency for these objects. With this view we have appointed a tribunal composed of officers of good character and discretion to act in concert with you. We hope that through the agency of this tribunal confidence may be restored to the people, and the foundation made of a better understanding between foreigners and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue their occupations in peace, and traffic together for their mutual advantage.

The address of the French Plenipotentiary was to the same effect.

These addresses were successively translated to Pehquie. His address was interpreted in so low a tone that the correspondent of the Times could not catch it. In his answer to the French plenipotentiary, Pequie said that man Yeh has been the cause of all the troubles.

YEH, THE PRISONER.

Yeh is by no means the hero people thought him.—He trembled violently when he was taken; he strenuously denied his identity, and it was not till Mr. Parkes had several times had the satisfaction and triumph of assuring his old enemy of his personal safety that he grew composed. As soon, however, as he felt himself safe, all his arrogance returned. He posted himself magnificently in his chair. He laughed at the idea of giving up his seals, and also at the idea of his being led away.—He would wait there to receive the men Elgin and Gros. They searched all his packages for papers, and found among other things the original ratifications of the treaties with England, France and America.

If he had six headmen in his train, and we all stood kidnapped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eyebrow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilted blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an arm chair, and some inferior mandarins who have pressed in after him stand round him and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and fro upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not a courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room in search of every face, his *pose* of dignity is too palpably simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds But no one can look upon him with contempt.

CAPTURE OF THE TREASURY.

For six days the western gate had been open, and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, stupid confidence of these Chinese officials? The treasury was full of silver, as full probably as it ever was.—As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a storehouse of the most costly Mandarin fur dresses, lined with sables and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The instructions were to bring away any bullion, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity.—The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion! Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers, "A dollar's worth of cash to every coolie who will help to carry the silver to the English camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thonsand volunteer Cantonese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their neck, away they trudged with the English soldiers and the sycee silver.

SINGULAR DELUSION.—The New York Sun states that Victor Mix, a resident of Hume, Alleghany county, New York, has been seated for the last four weeks upon two dozen eggs, for the purpose of hatching them, by the direction of the spirits!

The Island of Perim.

[Translated from Lo Norde of the 9th February, 1858.]

The French journals have lately published, without reflection and as a fact—and as a matter of congratulation rather than pity—the news of the amicable arrangement of the little difference which had occurred between the cabinets of London and Constantinople, on the subject of the island of Perim. England has been willing to recognize that this island belongs to Turkey, and that she had taken possession of it without any right. The right of Turkey being recognized, she was willing to receive in exchange an indemnity, of which it only remains to fix the sum, and the matter is ended.

The Ottoman Porte will receive or will not receive the price of her ancient possession. England will remain elated with her new acquisition, and will add peacefully this new jewel to the maritime crown with which she will soon finish by enclosing all seas.

We do not wish to take up new questions and difficulties; nevertheless, it seems to us that there is more than one consideration for politicians to meditate upon. In a profound article on the question as semi-official, a French journal—the *Constitutionnel* of 27th June last—brought out the military importance and great interest of this little island, which commands the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Situated in the narrowest part of the straits of Babel-mandel, its cannons could not command the space between the shores of Africa and Arabia, and command the whole strait. An English garrison on this strategetic point of the first order, second key of the Red sea, Aden being the first, takes away all chance of a merchantman or man-of-war to go in or come out of the Red sea without the authority of the British government; and thus assumes on this side the absolute monopoly of the commerce of the Indian seas to England. The *Constitutionnel*, after having established this fact, draws no other conclusion from it than a sentiment of profound admiration for the political genius and the depth and the perseverence of English views. It seems to us, nevertheless, that some general conclusions are to be deduced. What will become, for example, by the opening of the Isthmus of Suez, to which France in particular, and with her all Europe, are interested for the glory of civilization and the general interests of navigation; whilst England, already in possession of Aden, without having bought it, buys Perim. M. de Lesseps continues to fight for his project against the difficulties which English diplomacy raises against him. But, whether his project succeeds or not, what matters it to England? She holds the two keys to the Red sea, Aden and Perim. Cut as many canals as you choose, you can only get in or get out of the Red sea according to the pleasure of her cannon!

There is, meanwhile, another question which Europe, with her eyes, open, ought not, it seems to us, for a moment to lose sight of. England is advancing unceasingly over the seas, of which she sucessively occupies, and as if by a pre-emption right, all the commercial and strategic points. Has she, on this head, no account to render to Europe? She is just now very importunate in Asia; but is that a reason she should be permitted to take there a position contrary to all the interests of Europe? She takes Aden and Perim. The "Times" is astonished that she has not thought of it sooner, since it suits her so well. It is especially astonished that she abstains any longer from acting politically in Egypt itself. With all this, what becomes of the balance of power? Recently, to guaranty her this balance, a war of giants was undertaken between European nations: Turkey has been introduced into the European concert of action; the great powers have reunited themselves to guaranty, in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

The Goldsboro' Tribune.

We had hoped that the Goldsboro' *Tribune* would have changed its tone, to some extent at least. That it would have reflected that there are interests in the Democratic party a little superior to those of any particular man or set of men—that to all questions there are apt to be two sides, and that when such questions arise between political brethren, they should be kept subordinate to the paramount interests of the party. We find ourselves disappointed, and we regret it. We do not affect indifference to the good opinions or good wishes of our brethren of the press—far otherwise; we desire the good wishes and the good opinions of all our cotemporaries, but not at the sacrifice of any duty; nor is it at all likely that we should be driven from our position by any exhibitions of ill-temper on the part of an editor, or of doubtful courtesy on the part of a correspondent. That position is not now, and never has been, one of partizanship for any one candidate for the nomination of the Charlotte convention, nor of partizanship against any other. There is not in the *Journal* one word of attack against Mr. Holden—not one word of preference for Judge Ellis. Who *has* attacked Mr. H.? Where is the charge?—in what paper?—by what editor or correspondent? There is no such thing, and the excuse of self-defence for the attacks on Judge Ellis is even shallower than that set up by Mr. McRae for trampoosing the State. It won't hold water. The whole thing resolves itself into the fact that H. C. Jones, down at a meeting in Carteret county, in some remarks not even referred to in the proceedings of that meeting, said that Mr. Holden was pledged to go too far in favor of State debts, etc.

The *Tribune* uses queer language, such as might fairly justify us in classing it among those who are not our friends, but we do not really believe that it means all it says in that line; still, we do not like to presume too much—we do not care to claim as our friends those whose attitude towards us is anything else than friendly. Let us not be misunderstood about this matter. We want no one to help us fight our battles, but we think it hard to be pitched into as an enemy when we merely try to keep the peace, or, at farthest, to see fair play. "Heads I win, tails you lose," may be all fair, but we don't think so. It is not fair for papers to pitch into any of their cotemporaries who, with all due respect for one gentleman, happen to prefer another, while they, themselves, have not only an avowed preference, but an equally avowed antagonism. It is all wrong for the Elizabeth City *Pioneer*, or the Salisbury *Banner* to express a preference for Judge Ellis, but it is all right for the Western *Sentinel*, the Warrenton *News* and the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, not only to devote themselves to the promotion of Mr. Holden, but even to surrender their columns to attacks upon Judge Ellis and his friends, and this (copying after D. K. McRae) is called self-defence.

We must beg to be excused from following the *Tribune* in its dissertation upon the meaning of the word preacher and the spelling of the word *innuendo*. We do not pretend to vouch for the absolute correctness of the orthography of all the words occurring in an editorial hastily written and still more hastily revised. We submit that we are replying to a cotemporary, not under examination by a pedagogue.

Not long since the *Tribune* twitted us with *not* being a disorganizer; now, it finds fault with our trying to keep cool and succeeding pretty well at that. If we keep clear of graver faults, we feel assured that adherence to our party and avoidance of unnecessary excitement and bitterness, at a time when good feeling and conciliation are so essential, will hardly earn for us any severe condemnation at the hands of our political brethren. We know that no such condemnation has yet been pronounced. But we regret to find that the very state of feeling we had hoped to prevent, by begging our cotemporaries to keep cool, is gaining too much strength. Let us not add fuel to the flame. There are too many ready to do that, and too many to look on and rejoice.

Gubernatorial.

It is not our object in this brief article to say one word personally about the candidates for the Charlotte nomination. They are all good Democrats, and either or any of them, if nominated, would receive our cordial support. Neither do we design finding fault with the course of any of our cotemporaries of the Democratic press—let them pursue whatever course their own judgments may dictate, provided it be not such a course as will tend to controversy in the party. It is our object, our sole object now, to say what we can in deprecation of any undue and therefore unnecessary feeling upon the subject of the nomination. Conversation with gentlemen from different parts of the State has convinced us that our fears of the springing up of such excitement have been only too well founded. We regret this. It can do no good. It cannot even promote the interests or prospects of the particular gentlemen urged forward by the zeal of warm partizans. Above all, attacks upon opposing aspirants must result, not only in doing no good, but certainly in doing positive harm.

We have three weeks yet to go upon, before the Democratic Convention meets at Charlotte. Why should not these three weeks be rather spent in allaying than in increasing excitement? Why should Brown quarrel with Smith about the respective claims or chances of this man or that? What is a convention called for but to afford a chance for a fair and good-humored solution of all these questions? Let us go for the nominee.

Revival of Religion.

Although our paper is strictly "secular" in its character, and does not regard merely sectarian matters as coming legitimately within the sphere of its cognizance, it cannot fail to appreciate the great and controling influence of the Christian religion as an element in our social progress, without which no step in advance can be regarded as beneficial or relied upon as permanent. To this proposition the politician must assent equally with the divine, for reason and experience alike bear testimony to its truth.

At times the religious feeling manifests itself with peculiar strength and energy. A greater degree of zeal is displayed by church members themselves, while non-professors seem to pay more attention to matters of a religious nature, are more disposed to attend the services and listen to the exhortations of the ministers of the gospel. Many are added to the communions of the churches, and speaking simply with reference to the visible effects upon society, much good is no doubt effected. This movement to which we have been referring is, generally, and we think properly, known as a "revival," such a movement has been in progress in most of the churches of this town for the last few weeks, accompanied, we are pleased to learn, by the happiest results.—We have no doubt that the end proposed by all our christian denominations is the same—that the motives of the true members of all are pure and holy, and therefore with their sectarian names or divisions we have nothing to do but to wish them God speed in their efforts for the common good, and the promotion of the glory of their common Master.

☞ We have from Messrs. Merrill & Pierce, Harper for April, and a most attractive number it certainly is, being most profusely and handsomely illustrated. The table of contents also promises interesting reading matter, and we have no doubt the promise is fully redeemed. Well, after all, Harper *is* cheap at a qaarter, and there is no use grumbling at its success—it is buyable and readable, more so than any of its competitors.

☞ Mr. Calhoun the President of the Lecompton Convention has given certificates of election to the Free State officers in Kansas, having thrown out the returns from Delaware Crossing, which he now says he is satisfied were fraudulent. Well, perhaps so. The Lord only knows what is and what is not fraudulent, where Kansas is concerned. We sometimes think Kansas is a humbug; but if so, then the more reason for trying to get rid of it. Somebody in the Legislature of Georgia introduced a resolution for the employment of a certain number of Irish laborers to cut a ditch round the abolition State of Vermont, and quoting the very words of the resolution, "float the d—d thing into the Atlantic Ocean," which would not be so easy, as Vermont is an interior State. We would almost like to get the Georgian and his Irish laborers afoul of Kansas, perhaps they might raft it down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico, where, under a tropical sun it would form another Cuba. John Mitchell, in an account of a trip to New Orleans, says that they *do* say that some of the ardent friends of the annexation of Cuba, assert a right to the island as American soil, which, they contend, was floated down with the current of the Mississippi until it grew into a solid formation and finally became "the gem of the Antilles." Now, if Kansas could be got down that way, it would be a merciful change all around.

The "X" correspondent of the Baltimore Sun predicts the passage of the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, by a majority in the House, and thinks that the vote will be taken on it in the latter body by Saturday. We have our doubts of its being taken so soon, although even now the time occupied upon this matter, and the speeches delivered have exceeded those devoted to any single measure that has ever been before Congress. A feeling is gaining strength among all parties that this matter *must* be disposed of and that soon.

Kansas.

We publish below the bill for the admission of Kansas, as it passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis and Reid—4.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio said he was reluctantly compelled to vote against the bill in obedience to instructions.—Mr. Houston of Texas voted for it under the same pressure. It will probably pass the House this month.

The Kansas bill, in the form in which it passed the Senate, is as follows:

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

WHEREAS, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, formed to themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit of the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said paralled to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchaser and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever, upon them or other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants, if hereafter made, which were contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an appointment of representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Reprentatives of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

☞ Some weeks ago news was received here of bloody doings at or near Darlington Court House, S. C., resulting from the action of a vigilant committee of the citizens, who proceeded to drive off, or break up, a crowd of illegal characters, congregated at a place known as Chiseltown. It would seem that the obnoxious Chiseltownians were in the habit of selling liquor without license to negroes and others—buying stolen goods from negroes, and generally acting in such a manner as to be curses to the neighborhood. The citizens took the law in their own hands—the law-breakers resisted, and blood was shed on both sides.

At Darlington C. H., on Wednesday of last week, fifty four persons, members of the Darlington vigilant committee, were arraigned together on the charge of murder, and on Saturday evening the Jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The Jury was composed of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the District. Mr. Solicitor McIver and Mr. Richardson appeared for the State, and Messrs. Spain, Inglis, Dargan and Moses for the prisoners.

Delegates to Charlotte.

The Raleigh *Standard* is authorized to state that delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Charlotte on the 14th of next month, will be passed over the different railroads of the State at half price; that is, they will be furnished with tickets to go and return for one fare.

We understand that the Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company passed a resolution to this effect at their meeting held here on Friday last.

THE LARGEST YET.—A few days ago Mr. Ivey King of Jones county, slaughtered a hog, 29 months old, weighing 876 pounds *nett*. We certainly have heard of nothing in the hog line ahead of this, and very much question whether it can be beat in this or any other State.

For the Journal.

LONG CREEK, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., March 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing that you take a deep interest in the cause of Education in North Carolina, and especially in your immediate portion of the State, I deem it almost useless to offer an apology for troubling you with this hasty communication. My object is to call attention to the fact that the noble cause has recently received a new impulse in our community; and judging from present appearances we believe—at least we hope—it will continue to advance till its refining and elevating influences are enstamped upon the minds of all the rising generation in this and contiguous localities. Without multiplying words, I will merely say that you can judge of the interest which the cause elicits from the fact that two public meetings for its advancement have been held at the Masonic Hall in this village within the last month. The first, although gotten up on the "spur of the moment," was well attended, and its happy results led to the appointment of another—the second—which was held on Saturday last, (20th inst.) This last meeting was addressed in eloquent and spirited terms by Messrs. Hufham Walker, R. C. Reese, and E. D. Laning, young gentlemen, who, as orators, evidently possess

"The charm of eloquence—the skill
To wake each secret string."

Without entering into any details, or recapitulation of their addresses, we feel that we but echo the voice of all present when we say that they were cogent and finished productions, and did honor to the heads and hearts of the speakers. It is but justice to Mr. Reese, who is at present in charge of the Academy, to say that he comes with the highest testimonials of scholarship and moral integrity from the Faculty of his *Alma Mater*; and brings with him the most satisfactory cirtificates from his former employers as to his competency and success as a teacher. His school—though this is but the second week—numbers about thirty students, and with his superior tact in school government and unflinching adherence to duty, we doubt not but that it will yet be still more largely increased. But we close. Before doing so, however, let us say to you, that there will be another meeting for the promotion of the Educational interests of this community, held at this place on Saturday, the 8th of May next, at which time addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Wm. R. Larkins and Will. D. Somers, Jr., and probably others; and if the duties of the *sanctum* are not too onerous at that time, we would be happy, Messrs. Editors, to have you visit our village, to join in the "feast of reason and flow of soul."

Yours truly,

GULIELMUS.

For the Journal.

Sunrise Prayer-Meeting.

For the last week Prayer-Meetings have been held in the Front Street Baptist Church, which have been attended with very happy results, by Christians of all denominations. These meetings are held at early sun-rise. Hereafter the bell will strike a few times, when this Church gives a cordial invitation to all Christians, and citizens, and strangers, and seamen, to come and unite with them for the blessing of God to descend upon our community, our country and the world.

J. L. PRICHARD.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of yesterday you stated that "money was raised some time since to put the Mercantile Library Association in successful operation," and asked "if anybody can tell what has become of the Institution?"

The amount raised was only about $400, being one year's fees from those who proposed to become members, and it has been expended in fitting up and furnishing the room adjoining Messrs. Rankin & Martin's office, where the Library now is, in rent of same and for a few Maps, Magazines, &c. The present room being out of the way, and entirely unsuitable for their purpose, an application is, I understand, to be made to the Commissioners of the Town to appropriate one of the fine rooms in our new "Town Hall" for the use of the Association. As soon as it is done a *new* effort will be made to put the Mercantile Library in successful and *permanent* operation.

From the interest manifested by our citizens in this subject, and with the aid of lectures in the new "Thalian Hall" for its benefit, I think there will be little difficulty in establishing a Library which will be a source of pleasure, and improvement to the old, the middle aged, and the youth of our community.

Yours, &c., "ANYBODY."

From the Democratic Pioneer.

Awful Conflagration in Elizabeth City.

It has become our painful duty to announce the occurrence of the most destructive conflagration that has ever visited our little city. While we write, thick clouds of black smoke, from the smouldering remains of thirty-five buildings, hang like a pall over the scene, telling of the terrible disaster that has swept the hard earnings of many of our best and most valuable citizens to destruction. Never in the annals of our town has so heavy a blow fallen upon it. In the space of six hours, about 80,000 dollars worth of property has been consumed by the devouring element, and a large space in the business portion of the City is only occupied by tall chimneys and heaps of bricks and ashes.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, our people were aroused from their slumbers by the peals of the bells, and the startling cry of "fire!" A cry, so seldom heard in our midst, brought to the scene nearly the entire population of the place, with the ONLY ENGINE that we have, but too late to prevent the spread of the flames that issued from the store owned and occupied by N. A. Cohn, West side of Water street. The wind was blowing fresh from the North at the time, which carried the fire to the large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, owned by Charles Laverty, and occupied by himself and partner, Robinson White, as a dry goods and grocery store. Notwithstanding the exertions of our citizens, this was soon wrapped in a solid sheet of flame, communicating to the house on the opposite corner, belonging to and in the occupancy of W. B. Burgess. The fire cat its way northward in the face of the wind, and soon the entire row, consisting of one building, the property of Abel Roberts; another belonging to orphan children; and three belonging to H. Culpepper, two of which were occupied by himself, and the other by J. T. McCoy. It then crossed North street, and destroyed three houses owned by Thomas Allen. One used as a grocery by Bannister Ballance, and the remainder as dwellings.

The market house in the centre of the street was quickly consumed. The wind by this time had changed to North-west, and sent the flames across Water street, to the extensive Agricultural Machine establishment of W. H. Clark, which, with its entire contents, was consumed. An old warehouse on the opposite corner, owned by C. M. Laverty, but used by Mr. Clark as an engine house and grist mill, and a blacksmith shop in the rear of the main building, were also destroyed. The fire continued its course South, sweeping the entire street on the Eastern side of the water, laying waste a dwelling adjoining the establishment of Mr. Clark, the large ship chandlery of C. M. Laverty, together with his books and papers; the extensive boot and shoe establishment of T. D. KNOX; two warehouses owned by James W. Hinton, one used for wood and coal by B. T. Miller, the other for storage by Messrs. Hinton & Dashiell. The large grocery store of J. J. Grandy, and the store house of B. Spruill, just vacated by W. Shannon. The brick stores of Samuel Williams, West side of Main street, though considerably damaged, were saved. The remaining buiklings to the water, save a small store, also the property of B. Spruill, was saved, though their occupants, S. Weisel, Hinton & Dashiell and I. Fearing, Jr., met with considerable loss, from the damage in removing their goods.—From the store of Messrs. White & Laverty, the fire extended up Main street, taking in its course two houses belonging to N. Cohn, and the Marine Hospital, on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets. At this point it was arrested.

Whole loss about $80,000—insurance $35,000. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary; and Mr. Cohn and family have been arrested upon suspicion, and lodged in jail, to await an examination. We shall give the losses of each individual in to-morrow's paper.

The man who thinks his wife, his baby, his house, his horse, his dog and himself severally unequalled, is almost sure to be a good humored person, though liable to be tedious at times.

Remarks of Hon. Warren Winslow,

In the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst.

The Joint Resolution authorizing the President to restore the officers dropped or retired, under the act of February 18, 1855, being under consideration:

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I think that if anybody is entitled to courtesy for the floor, it is myself, who so seldom intrude upon the attention of the House, as gentlemen round me in this Hall will testify. I desire to make a few remarks upon this resolution. Happily for the House, the remarks I shall make upon it shall be brief. And, in the outset, to prevent misunderstanding, I will say that I favor the resolution and shall vote for it. Nevertheless, justice to the late Secretary of the Navy, to the late board, and to the courts recently assembled, demands that I should say a word in their defence, so far as the transactions under consideration are involved. The reasons which prompt me to vote for the resolution are entirely different from those I have heard advanced in the arguments to which I have listened. I have not heard all the speeches which have been made; and it may be that I will cover ground which has been occupied already.

Mr. Speaker, it has not been denied that some reform was needed in the Navy of the United States. In twenty successive years the successive Secretaries of the Navy have brought the matter to the attention of Congress and entreated its action. I think my friend from Maryland [Mr. Davis] was in error when he said that the plan of reform which was finally adopted emanated from the late Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary did urge upon Congress that it was imperatively necessary there should be some reform in the Navy; but that proposed by him was of a different character from that which Congress fell upon. To show this necessity, gentlemen will bear with me while I refer to the then existing condition of the Navy. There was always a power in the hands of the President to dismiss from the Navy any officer who was deemed incompetent, or an improper person for the service. There was always in his hands, or that of his Secretary, also the power to furlough any officer whom he thought ought to be furloughed. But when a man was put upon the furlough list, although permanently relieved of duty, he was not taken from the active list. He remained there to block up the way for promotion for younger and efficient officers. Hence, when a man behaved badly in the Navy, when it was shown that he was incompetent for the discharge of his duty, there was a power in the Secretary of the Navy and the President to set him aside. After he was set aside his junior could not rise to his rank. He would have to perform the duty of the superior rank, without getting either the honor or the emoluments attached to it.

I regret to have to state what really was the condition of the Navy at the period of time of which we are speaking.—Gentlemen will be startled when I tell them that, from 1840 to 1854, a period of fourteen years, one hundred and fourteen officers were court-martialed for charges ranging from drunkenness to scandalous conduct, unworthy of the public service and destructive of good morals. One-tenth of the post captains, one-tenth of the commanders and one-sixth of all your lieutenants, were during that period, put upon their trials; and of the one hundred and fourteen accused, there were only eighteen acquittals. The condition of the Navy at that time truly called for reform. The reform asked for by the late Secretary of the Navy was, that Congress should intrust the President and himself, with the concurrence of the Senate, with power to dismiss or to furlough, and to set aside the furloughed, so that the juniors and efficient officers might be entitled to promotion. That was the plan which ought to have been adopted. Congress fell upon another plan, which led to the organization of the naval retiring board. I had not the honor of a seat here when that bill was under consideration. It is probable that I might have voted for it. I would have voted for it with great hesitation. A board of proscription I will always distrust. I have some historical reminiscences, and remember to have read of a board which met upon the Island Mutina, in Italy. There were Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. There was much of giving and taking—what in backwood parlance in North Carolina, is called *log-rolling*. When it was said ro Lepidus, "your brother, too, must die—consent you, Lepidus?" he replied "on the condition Publius shall not live, who is your sister's son, Mark Antony." To which Antony amiably replies: "He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him."

Now, sir, I do not mean to say that this board of fifteen did anything of this kind. I believe they were gentlemen of very high character. I believe they were selected by as pure a man as God ever made—one to whom Nature had been prodigal of all those gifts which adorn our nature—the late Secretary of the Navy, who, I believe, had but one purpose during all his administrative career, and that was to reform the Navy, and make it indeed what it ought to be—a navy worthy of the Republic. But, sir, the fact that such things might take place, owing to the frailty and weakness of poor human nature, gave occasion to the captious and malevolent to insinuate bad motives and impure purposes; and the course of the debate which took place in the Senate last year, and which has taken place here to-day, the crimination and recrimination which have been indulged in show that this occasion was seized upon and these insinuations were indulged in.

Well, sir, the board met under the law. Two hundred and one persons were removed entirely or ordered from the active-service list to the retired or to the furlough list. This has produced a great clamor throughout the country. Are you surprised at it? All reforms produce clamor, and all great reformers fall victims to their reformations, until the unerring judgment of time does them tardy, but ultimate, justice. The axe of reform, in this case, fell deep, and so many felt its keen edge, that a clamor was raised throughout the country. There is no doubt that the board had committed errors. Of all men in the world, the officers of the Navy are the least qualified to discharge judicial functions. There is no position in the world that so contracts the mind. With them, contempt of law and lawyers is proverbial.—They scorn and contemn anything like the technicalities and formalities of the law, the safeguard of the citizen, and set up their own weak, erring judgment as an infallible guide. Had this thing been done by a board composed of civilians probably not half the clamor would have been raised about it. But the thing was done and it is not in view of arguments drawn from the conduct of the board, either good or bad, that we are to pass upon the merits of this resolution. When the bill to organize courts of inquiry came before the Naval Committee of the House last session, it was opposed by my colleague, the distinguished chairman of the Naval Committee, [Mr. Bocock,] and myself, and we introduced a substitute for it, which was almost in the very words of this resolution. The Secretary of the Navy said there had been errors. The President said there had been errors. It was admitted on all hands that there had been errors. In the nature of things, there could not have been a great many for of the two hundred and one cases upon which the board passed, the judgments in one hundred and fifty were unanimous, in thirty-three cases the judgment passed by a majority of more than two thirds, and in the residue by majorities ranging from a plurality to two thirds. But everybody admitted that there had been errors. I thought then that the best mode of settling the matter would be to put the whole power in the hands of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and let them ascertain where injustice had been done. There had been twelve or thirteen vacancies in the Navy, and the Administration had not filled those vacancies because they were prepared to nominate to the Senate for reinstatement, gentlemen who had been dropped by the board. In order to show that such were the views of the late Secretary of the Navy—views which are confirmatory of the propriety of the present resolution—I ask to have read a short extract from his letter to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Clerk read as follows:

"The first is to let the vacancies occurring by deaths, resignations or dismissals, be filled by such of the reserved or dropped officers as the Executive, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may deem it just and proper to restore, instead of making promotions from the active list, which have been very considerable under the law, and may well be temporarily suspended by the Executive until such restorations are made as may be adjudged just, and for the good of the service. There are vacancies now. No nominations have been made to fill these, and I may venture to say none will be made for others that may occur until the President has calmly considered the suggestions presented in regard to some of the officers reserved and dropped. By this means, unless the errors are far more numerous than anticipated, they may be corrected without disturbing the operation of the law, for the President can renominate them to the positions they would have attained had they not been displaced.

"But it may, perhaps, be urged that vacancies may not occur within a reasonable time, so as to make the restoration as prompt as desirable. This, of course, will depend upon the number to be restored. To meet this view, I present for your consideration another plan, which has once been adopted in a case not entirely analogous, but much of the same character. This would require legislative as well as executive action. It is to authorize the *temporary* increase of the number of officers to such a point as will enable the President at once to nominate to the Senate such as it may be considered just and proper to restore; with the proviso, however, that no more commissions be hereafter granted until by deaths, resignations or removals, the number of officers shall have been reduced to the present number allowed by law."

Now, sir, that was the policy proposed by the chairman of the Naval Committee and myself, that we should pass a law giving power to the President and Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancies that had occurred by nominations to the Senate, from among chose persons who might, in their opinion, have been aggrieved by the action of the board. And in order to do ample justice, we went still further; we did not desire to confine him to the filling of vacancancies, but provided that the Navy might be temporarily increased for this purpose. The majority of the Naval Committee took a different view of the matter, and although they gave us an opportunity of introducing the substitute, they moved the previous question, and would not allow us to argue it; and so we declined to introduce it. And now this resolution comes in in almost the same language. The whole influence of the officers of the Navy was brought to bear last session in favor of the bill which was passed. They then refused to accept the measure of relief which we thought was the best remedy, but now, dissatisfied with the action of the courts of inquiry, they come here and ask for the very measure we then proposed. The question with me is, whether I am to be driven by this course into refusing now to do what I thought ought to have been done then. But believing it to be proper then, I believe it to be proper now. I believe that no man in the naval or military service of the country ought ever to be deprived of his position except by a solemn trial by his peers. I have been much struck with a remark upon this subject made by a great writer, himself well acquainted with the Navy, and once an officer in that branch of the service. "I do not think," said he, "that any military man ought to be deprived of his commission, except under very extreme circumstances, unless by solemn trial and judgment founded upon the finding of a court of his peers. His profession is the business of his life, and his conduct is at all times subjected to a severe and searching ordeal, and dismissal always implies disgrace."

It may be said that courts composed of their peers have passed judgment upon the cases of these officers; but, Mr. Speaker, it has always been understood, under our government, that the record of judgment of no court sitting under authority of law should ever be final, unless it has the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. And it ought to be so, sir. No man ought to be subject to the judgment of a court composed of his brother officers, for they are but human, and subject to all the weaknesses and frailties of our nature.—Interest, misguided judgment warped and biased feelings, may sometimes induce them to do wrong; and their ought to be some higher tribunal to pass finally upon their judgments.

Now, sir, how was it with this law? Whenever the court found in favor of an officer, there the law compelled his case to go before the President for approval. But where the court found against the officer, that finding was conclusive upon him. This is not even handed justice. I think that the case of the man in whose favor judgment was found, and that of the man against whom judgment was found, should both have gone to the great fountain of justice, the Commander-in-Chief.

These are some of the reasons which determine me to vote for the resolution; not that I think that great injustice has been done. I do not think so. But if any injustice, however small, has been done, let us redress it. Let the measure of justice be full, pressed down, and overflowing. No matter how humble a man may be in the service of his country, let justice be done to him. I fear very much, however, that the notion has got out among naval gentlemen that the Government was made for the Navy, and not the Navy for the Government. I remember that before the naval committee, last session, there came in a memorial from some gentleman, whose name I fortunately do not recollect, and cannot, therefore, state it if asked, who based his claim to be restored to office on the ground that when he joined as a midshipman, he made a contract with the Government to be binding during life; that he was to serve the Government during his life, and that the Government was to pay him during his life; and that, having performed his part of the contract, the Government was bound to perform its part. I repeat, that I would do him and every man justice; but I would so do it as to give every officer of the Navy, from the senior captain at the head of the service to the meanest cabin-boy, to understand that the Government was not made for the Navy, but the Navy for the Government.

This resolution, in all its scope, can do very little mischief, and may be productive of some good. It may bring some worthy men back, and it may also bring back some unworthy men. There were two hundred and one persons retired from the active list of the Navy by the action of the first board. About one half of those applied to be reinstated. Of those who so applied, not two thirds were restored. This resolution only effects the other one third, on whose cases the second board acted unfavorably. It may increase the list of Navy officers somewhat, for a while at least; but I fear nothing can ever renovate or reform the Navy until it be entirely reconstructed. I fear wounds have been dealt upon it which will never cicatrize. Still, if injustice has been done to a single man, let us give him redress.

Sir, I confess to a great sympathy for the Navy. I feel a lively concern in everything that touches its honor or affects its interest, and I would cheerfully do everything in my power to advance the one and maintain the other. I can never forget that Preble and Paul Jones, and Hull and Decatur, and Morris and Stewart, and their compatriots, illustrated the glory of our arms upon the seas, and gained for themselves imperishable renown. I read the history of our country during the war, in which, for the second time, it dared the might, and strength, and power of England, and I turn with pride and pleasure from those pages which record our early misfortune on the western frontier, where defeat followed disaster in quick succession, from the page which records that the foot of the enemy polluted the sacred precincts of the very Capitol, to the leaves which tell of the brilliant exploits of our seamen on the ocean. To this day no man can tell the moral effect of those victories which broke the *prestige* of England's invincibility on the waters, revived the desponding and drooping energies of the people throughout the country, and dispersed the clouds which had gathered around our early military organization. From that time forth the stars have brightly burned, undimmed and lustrous, in their steady progress to the meridian of their glory. Under the administration of these men the flag of the Republic has been carried in every quarter of the civilized world, and to the icy barriers of the circumpolar seas, and wherever it has gone, they have gained respect for themselves and admiration for your institutions. The red cross of England has blushed deeper, and the white lilies of France have paled beneath their prowess. Sir, we cannot be too grateful to those men; and though this measure may allow half a dozen unworthy men to be restored to the Navy, still it may allow one worthy man to be restored; and although it may impose upon the Treasury some additional burden, still, in memory of their past services, which have shed such lustre and glory on our flag, which have raised our country in the estimation of the world, I would not let that interfere with my support of this resolution. I base my support of it on the simple naked question that no military board in the country ought to pass final judgment, unless that judgment is to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The bill that was passed last session took away from officers this right. Gentlemen in favor of the bill, and the Chairman of the Naval Committee himself, saw the omission, but were deterred from amending the bill through the fear that by the amendment the bill might be lost in the last hours of the session.

While I do not defend altogether and throughout the action of the board, still I think that a reform was necessary. While I think they have cut too deep, still I think it is better than if they had not cut at all. I support now the position that I supported then, and that I will under all circumstances support; and that is, never to give power to any board, either Army or Navy, to take final action, unless such action be referred to the Executive for approval or rejection.

The resolution was adopted 122 to 55.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived here to-night from Havana with dates to the 16th. Gen. Concha had returned from a tour of observation to the south of the Island. He was well received everywhere.

Great preparations were making at Havana for the fete in honor of the Prince of Astunas. The city was to be illuminated.

The mail steamer from Mexico arrived on the 18th.—The accounts of the state of affairs there are dreadful.—The whole country is rent asunder by partisan squabbles.

At Havana sugars were tending upward. Stock 88,000 boxes. Exchange on London 12 per cent. premium; on New York ½ per cent. discount. The health of the island was good.

Resumption in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, March 22.—The Presidents of the different Banks in the city have had a meeting, and agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st of June, provided the Banks of Savannah and South Carolina will resume at the same time.

The Florida War almost Ended.

The Ocala (Florida) Companion confirms the recent reports from other sources of the probable early termination of the war against the Indians in Florida. In its umber of the 9th instant it says:

"We learn from passengers who arrived here on the stage from Tampa, on the 5th instant, that there is now a fair prospect of an immediate termination of the Seminole war. The delegation from the West had been into the Indian country, and, being unable to find anything of Bowlegs or his tribe, had returned, but soon made another effort to find them out. On the last occasion they had not proceeded far before they met a bearer of a white flag, and soon met Billy himself with several of his men. Billy said that he was satisfied with the war, as were most of his men; but he wished to see Jumper, who did not go out with the rest of the delegation, before he could say what he would do. It is understood that Billy and Jumper have been at enmity for some time past, and it is supposed that if they can make up their difficulty the Seminoles will agree to go West at once. We think the war in Florida is at an end, but would have no effort relaxed for its earnest prosecution until the riddance is completed."

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—The Washington States learns that on Tuesday, soon after the Turkish officers and their party had sat down to dinner, at Willards' Hotel, a servant, sent to one of their bed-rooms, found a chair placed against the door inside. Pushing the door open, the servant entered the room and saw a strange man making his exist. A large double trunk was open, and the contents of one-half of it were strewed around the floor.

Instantly suspecting that all was not right, the servant gave the alarm, but the thief made his escape. The rogue gained no booty before he was discovered; but in the other undisturbed half of the trunk were the jeweled decorations of honor of the Pacha, and two thousand dollars in gold. It is thought that the would-be thief came on from New York expressly to steal these valuables, and was profiting by the first opportunity.

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH HIGH ADMIRAL.—The interview between the President and the Turkish High Admiral, yesterday, was very brief, but of and interesting character. The only persons present were the President and his private secretary, the Secretary of State, the Admiral and his suite, J. Hasford Smith, Hon J. M. Cross, and E. H. Carmick, Esq., of New York.

The visitors were received by the President at 2 o'clock, having first been formally introduced to the Secretary of State. The President said that it gave him great pleasure to offer the hand of friendship and hospitality to such a distinguished officer of the Ottoman empire. He assured him of a kind and friendly greeting from all true Americans, wherever he and his suite might go. He spoke of the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, and did not doubt but this interchange of courtesies would go far to strengthen them.

The Admiral, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the kind feeling and honor shown himself and traveling companions by the chief of so great a nation. He had been directed, he said, by his Imperial Master, to be guided by the advice and direction of the President of the United States; and he desired to offer a souvenir in testimony of the high regard entertained by his Imperial Master.

During the interview, Mr. Crimick informed the Admiral that the Secretary of State was a veteran soldier as well as a statesman; that nearly fifty years ago he had met and conquered the armies of Britain, in the far West, and ever since had been prominent in the councils of the nation. The Admiral expressed much gratification with meeting one who had long been known by reputation in Turkey.

The President then invited the Admiral, his suite and those present, to dine with him on Wednesday next, and the interview was terminated.—*Washington States 20th inst.*

BRITISH TRADE.—The returns of the British board of trade for the month of December, show a falling off in the value of exports of $2,897,185, as compared with the corresponding period in 1856. The reduction was chiefly in Manchester goods.

[Steamboating on the Missouri—A Sleep Destroyer.

Says a correspondent of tthe Boston Journal:

Under some circumstances journeying on the Missouri River is the pleasantest of traveling; under some it is the most unpleasant. The latter is the case just now. The "Ryland" is the second boat that has passed down the river since the re-opening

Troops for Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Leavenworth Times says that on the 18th two companies of infantry and two of cavalry left for Utah, numbering 355 men. A private letter from Col. Johnston says he has received no communications from the government since October, and great complaints of the unreliability of the mails are expressed.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23d.—Accounts from Texas say that several citizens of Yell county had been seized and impressed into the Mexican forces. Their release was demanded by Capt. Brackett's army, and a meeting of citizens had been held against this and other outrages.

It is reported that 250 of the inhabitants of the Ruatan Islands have been massacred by the Indians.

Farmers' Bank.

We find the following letter in regard to the solvency of the above bank, in the last American Advocate:

FARMERS BANK OF N. C.,
Elizabeth City, March 11, 1858.

Col. THOS. J. BLAKELEY, Kinston.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 8th inst. is received and contents noticed. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Farmers' Bank is perfectly solvent; that there is not the slightest chance for a note-holder to lose a cent, and no necessity for the stockholders to do so.—We have been discredited by brokers for the purpose of making money on it, and some of the banks of the State that have refused our notes are not in a better condition than we.

Very respectfully yours,
R. F. OVERMAN, Cash'r.

The Governorship of North Carolina.

Most of our readers are cognisant of the fact that a gumbernatorial canvass is in full blast in North Carolina; but, few of them, we imagine, know what are the questions in controversy between the competing candidates. In the absence of any subject of dispute pertaining to any peculiar interests of the State, or likely to command the attention of its Governor, they have managed to raise a fictitious issue, in the shape of our old friend, Distribution—a topic as foreign from the duties of the office they seek, as a problem in Euclid, or the whereabouts of Sir John Franklin. Such are some of the curious freaks of politics. If the anti-distribution man wins, nothing will be distributed; if on the contrary, the distribution man wins, why, there will be nothing to distribute. In either event, the victory achieved will have no more significance than the result of a horse-race or a cock-fight. For all practical purposes, the contest, is the idlest of mockeries, and we marvel that the good people of the old North State should trouble themselves about the matter. Surely, Mr. McRae can find a better steed for his electioneering peregrinations than the old spavined, wind-broken jade of Distribution.

South-Side (Va.) Democrat.

HUGH MILLER'S MUSEUM.—Since the death of Hugh Miller, the Edinburg Town Council have put themselves in communication with the Government, with a view of effecting a sale of his valuable museum to them. It appeared the Government offered a sum of £500 for it; but a nobleman having tendered £1,000, and an American a thousand guineas for it, the Government was pressed to offer a higher price. They refuse to give more than £500; and the Council in Edinburg have therefore inaugurated a public subscription to raise £600, which it is proposed to add to the Government offer.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately, as it is necessary for us to collect and close our accounts to January 1st, 1858.

A. MACLEAN & CO.

March 24.—168&30-1m.
Herald copy 1m.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of an article advertised in our columns. We have the] satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and pronounced it to be just what the advertisement says it is. We have several personal acquaintances, too, who were gray-headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy, and will give further information to others desiring it. This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who do not wish to appear gray-headed, to use Wood's Hair Restorative.

Western Patriot.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and by Druggists generally. [March 23—167-2weod—30-2t

HET HOLLANDSCH BITTER.

We have received another certificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 19th June, 1853.

PETER DANE, a Hollander, desires to publish in the *Nieuwsbode*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of Indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen.

J. QUINTUS,
Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

See advertisement. [March 23.—167&30-1w.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price.

W. F. GRAY,
Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 16th, 1859. 156-tawly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

"ELECTRIC OIL."—The operation of this Oil in removing rheumatic pains and other ills, is indeed astonishing.—Like every good article, it has a base counterfeit, entirely useless; but the preparation of Prof. DeGrath, of Philadelphia, has received testimonials from Congressmen, Mayors of Cities, Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, all of the highest character, attesting its beneficial effects in cases under their own observation.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. O. Bradley and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by merchants generally.

mh 25—169&30-1w.

☞ CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS AT
Feb. 6.—129&24-2m. BALDWIN'S.

DR. M'MUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM.

This is the pure and essential Extract from the native Drug. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic properties of Opium, to produce sleep and composure, to allay Convulsions, and spasmodic action, to relieve pain and irritation, nervous excitement, and morbid irritability of body and mind. Being purified from all deleterious elements contained in Opium; its operation is attended by no sickness of the Stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no head ache; nor does it act injuriously upon the constitution, or general health:—Hence its great superiority over every other opiate.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. March 26, 1858—30-1t

A CARD.

It is reported, I understand, that I have declined running for the office of Sheriff. The report is groundless. I have *not* declined.

N. H. FENNELL.

March 18.—163&29-2t*.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office.

N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst., by Joseph Elwell, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS BENSON, to Miss MARGINA BENSON, all of Bladen.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., on Thursday evening, 18th March, by J. H. Foy, Esq., Mr. LOOMAS ALPHIN, to Miss MARY HUMPHREY.

Near Stantonsburg, on Thursday, the 18th inst., by Gen. Joshua Barnes, WILLIAM J. STATON, Esq., of Edgecomb, to Miss HULDAH VIRGINIA, of Wilson, daughter of the late W. M. Stanton.

DIED.

In Washington City, D. C., suddenly, on the evening of the 24th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Mr. L. B. HARDIN, a native of North Carolina, for 20 years or more a clerk in the Navy Department.

Departed this life, on Friday morning, March 19th, 1858, at the plantation of Owen Holmes, on Topsail Sound, CHARLES W. NIXON, Esq., aged 35 years. For the many excellent qualities he possessed, we are not willing that he should pass away unnoticed, to rest in the cold, dreary grave. In life he was kind, noble and generous; always sought opportunities when he could aid the distressed and needy; cheerful and happy he always seemed, and he never let an opportunity pass to make all he met equally so with himself.

A more honorable man never lived, and in his death we all feel that we have sustained a great loss. If goodness of heart, honesty of purpose, and a disposition to always do right and avoid doin wrong, is justification in the sight of God, poor Charlie is better off. Yes, we believe he has gone where his troubles are for ever at an end. COM.

In Magnolia, Duplin County, on the 17th instant, Mr. ROBERT GAVEN, aged 25 years, leaving a kind and affectionate wife, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. Mr. Gavin was an industrious man, a worthy member of society, and the memory of this man will long be remembered with gratitude, affection and regret by this weeping community. Peace to the ashes of poor Robert.

At Indiannola, Texas, on the 20th of last February, Mr. JAMES N. STANTON, in the 28th year of his age. The deceased was from Wilson county, N. C.

In this town, on the 22d inst., MARY FRANCIS, only daughter of Mr. John and Mary F. Judge, aged 9 months and 9 days.

In Harnett county, on Friday the 12th inst., of Scarlet Fever, LOUISA MARIA, daughter of D. G. and Julia A. Worth, aged 3 years, 6 months and 14 days.

In this place, on Sunday the 14th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. JACOB DAVIS, in the 25th year of his age.

Mr. Davis was a native of Halifax county, Virginia. He removed to this State in order to pursue the study of the Law, and having been admitted to the Bar, selected Rutherfordton as his place of residence. He was a young man of promising talent, and of the most unexceptionable moral character. Kind and affable in his deportment, conscientious in his dealings, generous and noble in principle, he had won the esteem of all who knew him. His manly figure and apparently robust constitution, seemed almost to insure him a long life of strength and vigor; but, alas! how little can we rely on the continuance of our earthly existence. Of one thing we are assured—that we must all die; and this unexpected and afflicting visitation of Providence is, indeed, well calculated to remind us that our time may speedily come—that even youth and strength are no security against the shafts of death. In his illness, Mr. Davis frequently expressed a willingness to die, and his mourning friends have the happy consolation of believing that, having his sins forgiven, he has gone to be admitted into the company of the blessed in the better world. L.

Rutherford Enquirer.

At the residence of Mr. F. H. Bell, near Long Creek Bridge, on Saturday, March 13th, 1858, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. CALEB N. BELL, aged forty-two years.

He was a useful citizen and an honest man, "the noblest work of God."

His proverbial kindness of heart, and humane disposition, made him a large circle of friends to mourn his death. His benevolent heart and charitable hand was ever open to the calls of the needy, the wants of the afflicted, and the groans of the distressed. He was an affectionate son, a faithful brother, and a generous, true-hearted friend. He bore his afflictions with the utmost resignation. If at any period he had cherished errors of religious faith, he saw the wisdom and necessity of renouncing them in his latter days, and to accept the hopes of pardon through the doctrines of the Cross. Through the atonement of his Saviour he obtained the remission of his sins, and was cheered with the bright prospects of a glorious immortality. May the God of mercies sustain his afflicted relatives, and his aged and disconsolate mother, in this their time of grief, when they are passing through the bitter waters of sorrow. COM. †

MOLASSES BY THE BARREL,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, at 28 cents per gallon; Flour $6 50 per bbl.; Sugar 9 a 12 cents; Rio Coffee 13 cents by the bag. For sale by

MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.

Magnolia, N. C., March 26, 1858.—30-4t.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DISPOSED OF HIS LANDS in Duplin county, and contemplating on removing from said county, requests all persons indebted to him by note or account, to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims on him, or his son John William, will please present the same. JOSEPH H. PITTMAN.

Duplin county, N. C., March 16th, 1858 30-3t*

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858 30-15m*

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF S. L. GAVIN & CO., AT WARSAW, Duplin county, N. C., was dissolved on the 4th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said late firm, are requested to come forward and pay up without delay, as indulgence cannot be given.

The business will be continued at the same stand, under the name and style of GAVIN & BARDEN, who will make all settlements for the late firm of S. L. Gavin & Co. The new firm will sell goods at a reasonable profit to responsible customers, as heretofore. They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope to merit a continunnce of the same. S. L. GAVIN & CO.

March 26, 1858 30-1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER expects to be absent from his native State for a few weeks only, from and after first of next month; upon his return he will be pleased to meet his friends or hear from them in all matters of business.

JNO. A. AVIRETT.

Magnolia, N. C., 24th March, 1858 168-1t—30-3t

TO COMMITTEE-MEN OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HAVE RECEIVED "THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER," and hold the same ready for distribution. Each School district is entitled to *one copy*. Call at my office soon and receive them.

S. D. WALLACE,
Chairman Board Superintendents Common Schools.

Wilmington, March 13th, 1858. 159-1w—29-1m

SUGARS AND CANDY.

15 BBLS. C. YELLOW SUGAR;
10 do. B. White do;
5 do. A. do. do;
3 do. A. Crushed do;
30 boxes Candy, now landing from schr. Moonlight.

For sale by W. H. McKOY.

March 25

SUNDRIES.

15 BAGS CAPE COFFEE;
5 bbls. A. Coffee Sugar;
5 do. B. do do;
5 do. C. do do;
5 cases Figs;
8 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
7 do do 3 do;
15 do do 1 Herring, and 5 kegs Prime Butter;
2000 Gunny Bags, now landing from Brig M. B. Davis.—

For sale by W. H. McKOY.

March 25

FULTON & PRICE,

PRINTERS, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

ISSUE THE DAILY JOURNAL SIX TIMES A WEEK at $6, and WILMINGTON JOURNAL every Friday morning, at $2 50 per year, invariably in advance, and papers discontinued when the time paid for expires.

They also do all kinds of PRINTING, such as *PAMPHLETS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CHECKS, BILL HEADS, HEADINGS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, &c.*

BLANKS—For Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs and Constables, printed to order, and forwarded to any part of the State, FREE OF POSTAGE, for $1 per quire, when as many as four quires are ordered of one kind, if done on letter or cap paper. For blanks on larger paper, the charge will be in proportion.

☞ Blanks of various kinds constantly on hand, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

March 22, 1859.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN 75 YEARS OF AGE,

WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE HAVE NEARLY RUN OUT, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of a preparation made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well.—He has since administered the wondeful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. JAMES, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N J.

CAUTION.—I have no son-in-law authorized to sell my recipe, as has been advertised.

Feb. 24th, 1858—144-&26-1m

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. TRACY DELORME, THE GREAT CURER OF CONsumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dispepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young claivoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child while in a state of trance, has cured every body who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug strore, I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME,

Great Curer of Consumption, New York Post Office.

b. 24th. 1858—144-&26-1m.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as

Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,
Loss of appetite,
Wasting of the strength,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Vitiated taste,
Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels,
Bilious Vomiting,
Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Oppression after eating,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,
Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,

Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the d'sease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by *gradually* restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corroboration of which read the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:—

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Townbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph V'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as INCURABLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*:—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health. H. N. SPERRY,

June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phœnix street.
JOHN EHRET, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REEL, Alderman.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at $1 00 each, or 6 bottles for $5 00. Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchomara," for the positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor,

JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., *Chemist and Parmacuetist,*
No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

March, 10th, 1858 156-2taw—28-1y

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

THE OPENING DAY OF THE SEASON.

IT IS OUR DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE Merchant Tailoring in Wilmington, and to conduct it upon such a scale that no house North or South shall present greater attractions to the buyer of Wearing Apparel. One House of the kind should be kept up in this city, and can be, if people only *practice* what they *preach*, (viz:) "*patronise home.*"

The assortment of Spring and Summer Cloths, Coatings, Vesting Cassimeres, &c., &c., *opened this day* at BALDWIN'S, render it unnecessary for any one to send North for any article of Dress in his line of trade. The Cutter at this establishment is one of the most skillful, and the Workmen fully experienced.

We solicit the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and hope by unceasing efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of the same, at BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring and Gent's Furnishing House,
Marc 23 38 Market st.

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 19th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 75
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	24	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10⅞
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	00	@	11¼
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	9
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	70	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	14	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, Last	2 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	5 75
Superfine	0 00	@	5 50
Fine	5 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	4 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		60	00
5 tons and over, "		58	00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.		1	50
Per ton,		10	00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	56	@	58
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 15
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	85
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3	@	3¾
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	85	@	95
N. River	70	@	80
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0 7	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	25
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	34	@	38

LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 70
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 70
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 35	@	1 62½
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	44
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	85	@	1 05
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	90	@	1 00
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	14	@	14½
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	12	@	12½
Hog round	00	@	13
Western Bacon, Middlings	11½	@	11¾
Shoulders	8¾	@	9¼
N. C. Lard	12¾	@	13
West'n do.	00	@	11½
Butter	23	@	26
Cheese	9½	@	10
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Family do.	00 00	@	18 00
Butt	17 00	@	17 50
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	70	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7½	@	9
New Orleans	6½	@	8½
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	10½	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 00	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	7 50
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Flour do.	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 0 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	8

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

☞ The Warrenton *News* thinks we have mixed too much *acid* in some of our recent compositions on the subject of the personal contest for the Charlottee nomination—perhaps we have, but if so, it has been inadvertently, as the *News* says. We are, we really think, generally good natured and not devoid of courtesy towards our editorial brethren, even of the opposition, much less towards those of our own political household. We may, at times be pushed into acerbity by what appear to be attacks upon our motives, never by dissent from our course or our opinions; in one case we would be right in feeling hurt, in the other case we would be wrong. If we did not wish our Democratic cotemporaries to squabble about men, and some of them were determined to go it,—why, in Heaven's name, let them go it, but let us alone or at least not attribute to us all sorts of enormities, because, feeling no vocation for squabbling ourselves, and doubting its policy by others, we ventured to express opinions in accordance with our feelings and convictions.

Let our cotemporaries feel assured that we will neither struggle for the last word, nor be the last to drop all excitements and forget the occasions of them.

☞ A correspondent of the *Winston Sentinel* charges Judge Ellis with being, or having been, a distributionist; a correspondent of another paper says that some years ago he wrote a letter to E. Cantwell, Esq., taking distribution grounds. Mr. Cantwell says that great injustice is done Judge Ellis by the assertion made about any letter written to him, Mr. Cantwell. It is said that Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, has a letter from Judge Ellis, but does not publish it—that Mr. Dancy is a distributionist and keeps back the Judge's letter, which no doubt favours his sentiments in that respect. Now Mr. Dancy was not a distributionist in November last, for we talked with him then and know what he said.

We presume that all the letters written to Mr. Dancy will be before the Charlotte Convention.

Again, the attempt is made to prejudice Judge Ellis with Mr. Clingman's friends, by saying that the Judge *might* have elected Mr. Clingman Senator in 1848. The thing is not so. The Democrats had not at any time a majority in the Legislature of 1848. If they had, it would have been their duty to have elected an avowed Democrat, which Mr. Clingman was not at that time.

In thus endeavouring to do justice to Judge Ellis, we do no injustice to Mr. Holden or anybody else. Mr. Holden's political position has not been assailed, neither has that of any other prominent gentleman, save Judge Ellis.

Judge Person.

It will be seen by a letter published in to-day's *Journal*, that Judge Person respectfully declines being considered a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Governor. This determination upon his part had been arrived at long before its public announcement, and cummunicated freely in private conversation. The Judge is not a man who acts hastily or without reflection, and however much many attached friends in different parts of the State might have desired to support him, or may now regret to know that the opportunity of doing so will not be afforded them, none will doubt that the Judge has acted from high and honorable motives, and after proper consideration of what is due to his party and to himself. We need hardly add that the determination thus publicly made known is no news to Judge Person's friends here or elsewhere, we presume.

The field narrows down, and as it does so the necessity for the avoidance of crimination, and for the cultivation of kind and conciliatory feelings becomes more and more urgent.

Murder by a Negro.

Late last night a most atrocious murder was committed on Topsail Sound, in this county, by a negro fellow named Peter, belonging to Owen Holmes, Esq. It seems that Peter had been runaway from Mr. Holmes' plantation, and Mr. Charles H. Nixon, Mr. Holmes' overseer, went in pursuit of him, and had succeeded in coming up with the fugitive, when the negro turned round upon him and shot him through with a pistol.

Naturally, a strong feeling has been excited in the community by this shocking affair, increased by the general estimation in which Mr. Nixon was held as a clever man and a good citizen. By this time, we believe, Sheriff Hall has started with a posse, determined to effect the capture of the desperado, who will be taken dead or alive. Although the impulse to take swift vengeance on the murderer is almost irrepressible, we yet trust that the law may be suffered to take its course, and thus, we think, the example will be made more impressive, and the sanctity of the law remain inviolate.

Of the particulars of the affair—whether Mr. Nixon died immediately, or, if he survived, how long he did survive, we are uninformed.

We look for the particulars this evening, and will perhaps be able to lay them fully before the public in to-morrow's issue.

P. S.—We understand that Mr. Holmes was along with Mr. Nixon. The negro fired once and missed Mr. N. Mr. Holmes presented his gun at the negro, but it snapped, and the second fire from the negro's pistol killed Mr. Nixon.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

In Jail.

We stated yesterday, that Sheriff Hall had started with a *posse* to seek for and capture the negro man "Peter," charged with the murder of Mr. C. H. Nixon, on the night before last.

The Sheriff and posse proceeded to the scene of the occurrence with the view of scouring the woods in all directions, but their search was unsuccessful, save in discovering tracks believed to be his. These tracks could be traced to the Plank Road, but there they were lost, as no tracks can remain there. The conclusion was that in all probability, the negro was making his way into town. Leaving the *posse* down at Topsail, the Sheriff started immediately for town, not seeing anything of the boy. Men were planted at the various roads leading into Wilmington, the Sheriff himself being at the plank road bridge, just outside of town limits. About 8 o'clock at night, a stealthy step was heard. The form of a man came into view in the dim light, the Sheriff rushed out from concealment and seized him, asking him quickly for his name. "Peter, sir," said the man, who was, indeed, the identical Peter. Mr. Ward, the Jailor, who was with the Sheriff, had his gun ready, but there was no need for it—Peter had no time to make resistance. Mr. W. asked him if he killed Mr. Nixon, and he said he didn't know,—he shot to kill. Peter was conveyed quietly to jail and lodged there before anybody knew of it. Had he been captured under other circumstances, or by other parties than the officers of the law, a more summary disposal of him might have been expected, from the state of public feeling. There would appear now to be no chance of his escape. The fellow was armed with a very handsome "Colt."—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

SENATOR REID.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, under date of the 17th instant, says that Senator Reid, of North Carolina, is still sojourning at the Exchange. His health is slowly improving, though he is still quite feeble. He rode out yesterday, and his friends entertain the hope that he will soon be able to proceed to Washington.

☞ The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company was held at Fayetteville, on Monday and Tuesday of last week.—By the Treasurer's statement it appears that the whole amount subscribed to the capital stock of the Company, is $341,232 19, as follows: Town of Fayetteville, 100,000; County of Cumberland, $100,000; Individuals, $141,232 19, making $341,232 19, as stated above, to which add for work already done and work now under contract, payable in stock, $18,531 92, and the total capital on completion of the present contracts will be $359,764 11.

[The Report states the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron, part of which has arrived at Wilmington; the resources and liabilities of the Company; the amount of work done, and to be done, &c. The graduation and bridging of the whole 43 miles will cost $314,323 56; the iron and other items, $227,403. Total cost of roadway, $614,436 56. To which add for rolling stock, an amount greater or less, according to the business of the road.]

The above item in brackets we find in both the Fayetteville papers. The resources and liabilities of the Company, and the amount of work done, were the first things we looked for, and without some such statement the most important part of the report is wholly omitted. The former officers of the Company were unanimously re-elected.

The Baltimore "Financial Reporter," an excellent Southern work, by the bye, in reference to Banks, coins, counterfeits, &c., in an off-hand sketch of a trip from Baltimore to Charleston, describes sundry scenes on the route, and by the W. & W. R. R. he comes to Wilmington, and says:

"Wilmington is a city that you ultimately arrive at on this road, and that in about as quick time as you care to. A fine city it is, too, with a fast set of Doctors and military. I visited the Commercial Reading Rooms while there. It is devoted principally to discussion.—As W. T. Walters, whose advertisement may be found in this journal, sells largely down that way, the subject of discussion may be inferred."

Now, this has induced us to make some enquiries about our "Commercial Reading Rooms," of which we have never before heard. It is true, we have what are called "Commercial Buildings," but we have yet to learn they are occupied for commercial purposes, or to "discussion." A friend at our elbow hints that we *don't take*—perhaps we don't—and calls our attention to the advertisement of "Walters," which we find is for certain brands of "Whiskey." The writer, no doubt, found his way to the *Reading* rooms, *up stairs*, of which he speaks, and "discussed," with no little gusto, some questions relative to the chemical properties of corn, rye, and other ingredients, and left the junto "highly elated."

This leads us to enquire what has become of our "Mercantile Library Association?" Money was raised, some time since, to put it in successful operation, a society was formed, officers appointed, &c., but what has become of the Institution? Can anybody tell?

SPRING AND POTATOES.—At last, "they say," Spring has opened and verdancy is soon to be the order of the day. Last Spring we were verdant. We attempted horticulture—we labored valiantly in the field, and virtue was its own reward, for ducce another reward it had. We bought planting potatoes, both red and white—we prepared the ground—we manured it—we plied the shovel and the hoe, and in due time the potatoe plants made their appearance above ground and grew luxuriantly. A dry, a *very* dry, a confoundedly dry, hot spell came. The potatoes stopped growing. A wet, a gloriously wet spell came and the potatoes started growing again, and in a peculiar and unprecedented manner. The little young "taters" that had been formed, commenced growing on their own hook. The whole ground was covered with what, so far as any useful purpose was concerned, amounted simply to weeds, and "nary red" potatoe worthy of the name rewarded our self-sacrificing exertions. If any gentleman feels ambitious of winning a premium for potatoe culture, he need not fear *our* competition. We go for Southern agriculture, but we would sooner buy potatoes from the bluest of blue-nosed abolitionists in Maine, than try on the experiment of raising them ourselves.—We go in for corn and collards and other "truck."

☞ It is a remarkable fact that six of the Senators in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, are detained from their seats by sickness. They are Messrs. Reid, Henderson, Thompson, Fitzpatrick, Davis and Bates, representing North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama and New Jersey.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made an earnest speech in the Senate, on Wednesday, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. In the House, we see that Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, has introduced a sort of humble-jumble affair, which he calls a bill for the admission of Kansas. It is nothing but an expedient to embarrass the administration, and give the Southern Know Nothings a chance to oppose the Kansas bill, and shirk the condemnation awaiting those who openly act with the Republicans. It won't do.

☞ We have from Mr. J. H. Rothwell, General Agent for the sale of Periodicals, two neatly bound volumes, bearing the following titles:—"Hand-Books for Home Improvement, comprising How to Write, How to Behave, How to Talk, How to do Business, complete in one volume," and "A Manuel of Business and Guide to Success."

These books are published by Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway. After a casual examination, we feel inclined to believe that they will be found useful and indeed valuable books—their contents appear to be plain and practical, adapted to the business of every-day life.

INQUEST.—On Friday last, the 19th inst., Coroner R. J. Jones proceeded with a jury to the scene of the murder of Mr. C. H. Nixon, and held an inquest over the body of the deceased. After a careful examination and hearing of all the evidence, the Jury arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Nixon came to his death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Peter, a runaway slave, belonging to Mr. Owen Holmes. Peter has been committed to Jail, and now awaits his trial in pursuance of the warrant of the Coroner.

We noticed yesterday evening in Mr. C. D. Myers' store window, a beautiful silver pitcher, presented by the Members of the Wilmington Light Infantry to Wm. L. DeRosset, late Captain of the Company. It was manufactured by Ball, Black & Co., of New York, and is a present worth giving and receiving. It is quite creditable to all concerned.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

☞ See Mr. Baldwin's advertisement in another column. We can say this—he is a thorough business man—his work is always done *when* promised and *as* promised, and everything turned out from his establishment is good. When good articles can be got at home, made at home, by men in our midst, we think they ought to be so got, other things being equal or nearly so.

QUEER.—It is a little strange that the great body of the Southern Senators and Representatives should know nothing about the real interests and feelings of the South, and still more strange that it should be left for ten or fifteen recusant Democrats from the North, and less than a corporal's guard of factious Know-Nothings from the South, *in combination with the Black Republicans*, to save the honor and the interests of the Southern States!

☞ The Wilmington Light Infantry were out yesterday afternoon for parade, under command of Lieut. Erambert. The worthy Lieut. put "the boys" through a course of sprouts, in the way of exercise. He manœuvred the company in all conceivable ways, and they stood the test without a balk. The whole thing was well done, and indicates a high state of discipline.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

For the Journal.

FRANKLIN, MACON COUNTY, N. C.,
March 10th, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: Your paper of the 26th ult. fell into my hands to-day, where, for the first time, I saw the proceedings of a "Democratic meeting" in Moore County, as copied by you from the "Carolinian." In one of the resolutions they "respectfully suggest my name to the consideration" of the Convention to be held at Charlotte, "for the office of Governor of this State." So long as any preference for me was expressed privately, I was content in the same way to make known my wishes—delicacy forbade any other course. But now that it has assumed this public shape, I feel called upon to say publicly, that I do not desire the nomination, and to request my friends not to put my name before the Convention. This position was deliberately taken three months ago, and then announced to those who had approached me upon the subject. My private interest and aims in life do not lie in that direction, and I could not, without sacrificing both to a great degree, accept the nomination, if it were tendered. I did not come to this conclusion without hesitation, and it would be an affectation of indifference, which I do not feel, to say, that it is not very desirable to be the Governor of such a State as ours, or that the office would not confer honor, of which any of her sons might be justly proud.

I am fully sensible of the honor done me by the meeting in Moore. I prize it for itself,—but more, because it comes from my native county, and is voluntarily bestowed by those who were my friends when a boy, and who, since I became a man, have upon so many other occasions, manifested a sincere desire for my promotion. It would be less than manhood not to feel, and feel deeply, this additional kindness and mark of confidence. And while to them, as associates and friends from childhood, my gratitude may be more tender, it is none the less sincere to those elsewhere, who have expressed the wish to aid in elevating me to the highest office in the State.

Very respectfully, SAM'L J. PERSON.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL—

Gentlemen: I have seen in an article in the Goldsboro' *Tribune* and in the *Western Sentinel*, and I presume copied in other papers, a statement concerning a letter of Judge Ellis to me, which does that gentleman great injustice. I hasten to write you on my way home from court, and from this place, to beg you to say as much in justice to Judge Ellis, and that I will take advantage of the earliest leisure moment I have, to make a full reply in answer to the enquiry which is instituted of me in this matter. I am, gentlemen,

very respectfully yours, &c.,
EDWARD CANTWELL.

Goldsboro', 18th March, 1858.

To the Editors of the Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The writer of the article in the *Tribune* to which I alluded in my note of the 18th ult., states in one place as a "rumor" which he believes founded in truth, and in another place in the same article, as "a fact" within his belief, that "Judge Ellis was in correspondence with Mr. Cantwell in 1853, when this latter gentleman was Editor of a distribution paper in Wilmington;" and upon this fact or rumor, bases the assumption, that when in June of that year I announced the name of Judge Ellis, among those who were committed to the policy I then recommended to the Democratic party, I was authorized to do so, by some letter from, or "correspondence with" Judge Ellis himself.

In the controversy now going on between the friends of Mr. Holden and Mr. Ellis, I conceived it no part of my business to interfere; especially as neither of them was my first choice for the office of Governor; but feeling, nevertheless, the statement above alluded to, accompanied by my silence, was calculated to injure the latter undeservedly, I felt it to be my duty to hasten to state, and did give you to understand, that it was not sustained by any facts within my knowledge or recollection.

I take advantage of a leisure moment between the Nash and Johnston courts, now to say further, that in December, 1853, four months after my editorial connection with the *Free Press* ceased, and when I was about to start *a new Democratic paper* in the city of Raleigh, I had a conversation with a gentleman of Salisbury, named Brown, at the Mills House in Charleston, upon the subject of the approaching Democratic Convention in this State, and the position the *Statesman* would occupy in the canvass for Governor.

In consequence of the sentiments I expressed in that conversation, Judge Ellis addressed me a private and friendly letter, and deploring the division which seemed inevitable, he earnestly urged on me, the support of the nomonince of the party for Governor, although the choice of the Convention should fall on one who did not approve my course on the public land question, and he gave several reasons why he supposed I could do so with propriety, stating, at the same time, and very emphatically, that the condition of his private affairs at that time, would not permit *him* to be a candidate.

Towards the close of this letter, Judge Ellis alluded to a conversation we had had upon the street at Wilmington, and referred to the position in which I had assigned and classed him a few months before the date of this letter, in consequence of my understanding of his views, as stated to me in that conversation. He informed me that my impression of his views was not correct; and that he had not thought it necessary to address me on the subject previously, but that in the new position I was then shortly to assume as Editor of the *Statesman*, it was due to me to say, that he "did not intend, by any remarks "he had made, to create the impression that he was in "favor of the distribution of the public land;" but that on the contrary, he "still indulged the hope, that partial "and extravagant donations of them would be checked, "and the proceeds turned into the public treasury."

This is the only "letter," and the only "correspondence" in writing or otherwise, which I have had with Mr. Ellis upon the land question. I have not seen or heard read the contents of his letter to Mr. Dancy, nor is it any part of my business at present to enquire whether he wrote such a letter or not; and if so, what he said.—The reason why I have not made this statement before is, because I was not before, or until now, authorized to speak publicly of the contents of that letter, and circumstances did not seem to me to demand that I should seek permission to do so.

I think it allowable in me to remark again, as frequently before, in public speeches and in the first number of the *Statesman*, replying to the Editor of the *Standard*, and to others upon a variety of occasions, that I have always repudiated, and do now repudiate and deny the charge of being a "distributionist," or of having edited "a distribution paper." I put the necessity for a demand of "the share of North Carolina," as it is called, upon the necessity of doing something *to prevent distribution*; thought that if North Carolina and the old States generally made this demand, it would *stop* distribution, and restore "the old and wise policy" of keeping the public lands, and turning their proceeds into the public treasury. To procure that coalition I removed to Raleigh, and attempted to establish the *Statesman*. The enterprise failed by no fault of mine, but from the want of means, and its own inherent impracticability; and upon its failure, never having been a distributionist, or in favor of distribution, I returned to the party, and in an humbler sphere did what I had pledged myself in the first number of the paper to do, and what Judge Ellis had urged me to do, aided to secure the election of Governor Bragg, nominee of the Democratic Convention.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your ob't s'v't,
EDWARD CANTWELL.

RALEIGH, 20th March, 1858.

THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—The New Orleans Picayune publishes the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, sustaining the decree of the lower court for a partition of the property of the McDonough estate between the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. This, we presume, closes the litigation over this large estate.—The Picayune remarks:

The importance of this decision will readily be estimated by those who are aware of the extent of the property; the influence its sale will have upon the growth and improvement of New Orleans, and the means the proceeds will give both the Crescent and the Monumental city for most valuable and necessary works that may contribute to wealth, business and progress. The property, passing into the hands of individuals, will speedily be made productive, and some portions of it become the seats of business activity. Even the annuitants, we believe, will be largely benefitted by this disposition of the bequests.

The Bulletin in announcing the decision adds:

The judgment of the lower court, relative to the interest of the Colonization Society and the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphans has been confirmed.

CHANGE IN DIRECTORY.—We learn that Mr. George R. French has been elected one of the directors of the Bank of Wilmington, in place of Mr. Henry P. Russell, who has removed to Charleston, S. C.

BUILDING.—An unusual stagnation prevails this spring among builders and architects. Almost nothing is doing, and very little is contemplated. One of our principal architects, who had last year six or seven assistants, now has but one, and is making plans and estimates for but a single store, with an iron front, against twelve or fifteen which were under way a year ago.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Downfall of Mexico.

The downfall of Comonfort seems only to have increased the anarchy and confusion in which Mexico had previously been involved. By advices from the City of Mexico to the 6th of February, we learn that the whole country is overrun by bandits and assassins, that Indian outrages are as frequent as ever, and that the forces of the Puros and Conservadors are marching and countermarching, with the expectation of speedily measuring their strength in battle. The character of the people, however, is a guaranty that this final resort of belligerents will be delayed as long as possible. The Puros, or Constitutionalists, are said to be operating in a very singular manner, and instead of combining their forces for an attack on Mexico, to be moving them from place to place with an irresolution indicating timidity. Much anxiety is felt by their commanders to ascertain what steps the present government will take towards subduing the interior, and suspicion pervade all their actions.—The greatest precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of the troops being tampered with, and any little commotion in the cities is construed at once as a sign of a pronunciamento. Hence, although it is possible that there may be fighting in the neighborhood of Mexico, the leaders of the Puro party will be likely to carry their resistance only to the point of securing their own personal safety. That effected, they may, perhaps, throw down their arms, and proceed to their homes. The forces of the government destined to operate against the Constitutionalists in the interior are thus estimated:

Section Mejie,	800
Brigade Miramon,	1,500
Brigade Osolto,	1,500
Brigade Manero,	1,000
Brigade Blancarte,	1,000
Total,	5,800

The forces of the Constitutionalists that are posted between Mexico and Vera Cruz are thus estimated:

Forces of Alatriste,	1,500
Forces of Vera Cruz,	400
Forces of Trejo,	900
Forces of Negrete	900
Total,	3,200

The new government has issued a long manifesto, abounding in grandiloquent phraseology, but containing little of importance beyond the declaration that "truth and justice" are the basis on which it will act, and that it is resigned to the will of divine Providence.

A decree of the 28th ult. restores to office all who were removed for no other cause than refusing to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of 1857. Another establishes the Supreme Court, as it existed in 1855.—The ecclesiastical and military *fueros* are re-established by another. The disposal of church property under the laws enacted during Comonfort's administration is declared null by others.—*N. Y. Post.*

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, in his letter of February 8, says:

Madame Pilic, the superb creole of New Orleans, has already given two grand *soirees* this winter, composed of the best society of the aristocratic world of Paris.—At the last *soiree* this charming American lady, who has so rapidly conquered her position in the first rank of Parisian society, had in her parlors such representatives of the aristocratic world as the Countess de Pontalba, the Countess Lemarrois, and Madame de Brigode. Such names as these suffice to give a *cachet* to any *soiree* in which they may be met. On the 22d of this month, Washington's birthday, Mr. Mason will give at the hotel of the Legation, a large ball, which will include the diplomatic corps and other nobilities of the political world. The marriage of Miss Ridgway, of Philadelphia, to the Count de Fanay, is looked forward to as an event that will be largely *feted* in the aristocratic faubourg.—The ceremony does not take place till after Lent. The marriage portion of this young lady is said to be an annual income of sixty thousand francs, with incalculable hopes in the future.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN AND HIS DEPARTMENT.—We are aware that the highest compliment, if we may so speak, which can be rendered to a public officer, is to be found in the absence of all complaints against himself or those under his charge. If this be true, the very able and efficient head of the federal Post Office is discharging the onerous duties of his Department with singular energy, fidelity and ability. Such, indeed, is the case. The country has, however, a guarantee in the high qualities of Gov. Brown that nothing would be wanting on his part to put the affairs of his office in the best possible condition, and to assure to all the people the most perfect facilities of mail communication.

AN ENORMOUS OPPOSSUM.—The Warrenton (Va.) Whig says: One day last week, Messrs. Jas. Bayly, Wm. Childs and Peter Read living near the rail road junction in this county, captured an Oppossum that weighed 37 pounds. When the animal was discovered he immediately made battle and a long contest ensued which finally ended in the capture of his possomship.—Fauquier county is hard to beat at anything, but in the hog and possum line, she is a whole team.

In one of Lemaitre's pieces the "cue" required that he should enter bearing the dead body of a young brother in his arms. The supernumerary charged with this part played so well the dead man the public interrupted Frederick Lemaitre's soliloquy with a hearty applause. Lemaitre was excessively angry, and, while speaking blew in the nose of the "dead man," who did not budge. Lemaitre then, pretending to yield to a fit of despair, plucked a handful of hair from the poor supernumerary's head; he did not move. At last, Lemaitre suddenly opened his arms that he might dry the fast flowing tears in his eyes; the poor supernumerary fell on his head, which made the stage floor echo with the loud rap; he lay as he fell without moving. Lemaitre could not proceed. Round after round of applause was bestowed on the humble supernumerary. Lemaitre's anger knew no bounds, and he swore that the poor supernumerary should not be applaued the next evening. When he brought in his dead brother the second time, he began tickling his ribs when he entered the stage; the supernumerary tried to look "dead," but a broad grin soon stole over his face, and he was hissed most vehemently.

CURIOUS USE FOR CRINOLINE.—The crime column of a Parisian Journal contains the following:

The gigantic crinoline petticoats, which are still in fashion here, it is known, to have been several times employed to defraud the octroi at Paris. At Toulouse, a few days ago the octroi men, struck by the crinoline of a woman and daughter, named Peguillan, had them searched by a female; and it turned out that under one crinoline not fewer than twelve patridages, and under the other several har-e-s and three rabbits were secreted Madame Peguillan was on Saturday for this fraud fined 100 francs by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Toulouse; her daughter, being under age, was not proceeded against.

An Ingenious North Carolinian.

Among the thousands who now throng the Federal Metropolis of the United States, is a Mr. Utlee or Utly, of North Carolina, well known as the inventor of several original designs for cheapening and facilitating labor. He is seeking a patent for a breach-loading cannon upon a new plan, by which as many as twenty-five or more charges can be fired continuously in a single minute, with perfect ease, certainty and safety. He obtained one day last week, as we learn from a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, a patent for an improved plough, in which the subsoil, the turning and coulter ploughs are all combined, so as to work jointly or separately. The combined plough is exceedingly simple in structure, and is said to work admirably. Mr. U. is also engaged in perfecting an invention by which mere *weight* is substituted in place of costly horse, steam or water power. Should this last scheme succeed, it is destined to produce a great sensation in the industrial and mechanic world, and to realize an immense fortune for the inventor. It is gratifying to know that Southern inventive genius is at last beginning to compete successfully with that of the North.

Petersburg Express.

Sheriden bought a large quantity of wine of his merchant.

"I will owe you the amount," he said when the bill was presented, "if it is agreeable to you."

"Oh certainly, certainly, Mr. Sheriden, as long as you choose, sir."

Sometime elapsed; the creditor grew impatient and threatened his debtor with a writ.

"Why how the devil can I pay you sir," said Richard Brimsley, "and keep to our agreement? It was understood that I should owe you, and how can I possibly owe you if I pay the money?"

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—We like the position taken by Senator Green, that minorities have rights and majorities have responsibilities. That is the way to say it. The little squad of factious demagogues in the Senate, Wilson, Hale, and Douglas, have been endeavoring to keep alive the expiring embers of discord for the furtherance of their own selfish and mischievous objects.—We are glad that the majority in the Senate are determined to settle this ridiculous and unprofitable agitation, and allow the great business of the session to receive their attention. It is quite time this was done. We are sick of the silly brawl.—*Phil. Eve. Argus.*

NEW YORK, March 20.—The mail steamship Arabia arrived, with Liverpool dates of the the 6th inst.

We can glean but little news of importance from our English journals, their columns being confined almost exclusively to matters of strictly local interest.

The London papers state that at the special Parliamentary elections, the members of the new Derby Cabinet were being returned without opposition.

The Italian Constitutional party were holding a conference in London, the object of which is to initiate an agitation in favor of a confederation of the Italian States.

Another conspiracy, with extensive ramifications, has been detected in France, in consequence of which numerous arrests are being made throughout the empire. The conspirators already condemned have not yet been executed.

General Changarnier has refused to return to France until she possesses laws for the full protection of the dignity and safety of her citizens.

The French Bours was depressed.

A definite settlement of the Danish Ministerial crisis has been effected—the Cabinet having withdrawn their resignations.

An earthquake has laid Corinth in ruins. Thirty lives were lost.

A destructive fire had occurred at Constantinople, destroying three hundred houses.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Later advices from Mexico report that the forces of the Zuloago faction were advancing to seize Minititlan, which was held by Governor Saenz, a constitutionalist. The schooner Major Barbour, with thirteen officers, under the command of ex-President Salas, had arrived at Minititlan, but were not allowed to land. The vessel was consequently forced to return, and is now in the river coming up to this city. The Salas party intended to pronounce in favor of the recall of ex-President Santa Anna. It is reported that the inhabitants of that portion of Mexico generally favor the cause of Santa Anna.

From New Mexico—Supplies for the Army—The Indians, &c.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The New Mexican mail of the 15th ult., has arrived.

Capt. Marcy would leave about the 1st March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn and animals. As he will also take with him a number of wagons, he intends to return via Bent's, taking a more circuitous northeasterly route than previously traveled. He is reported to have said that supplies can be furnished to Camp Scott much easier and quicker from New Mexico than elsewhere.

The Legislature of New Mexico passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the army, and recommending several promotions in the event of an increase of the army.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that the chief of the Salt Lake and Utah Indians had visited the Dapetre Indians in Mexico, with a view to induce them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air, so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops of the government would be destroyed. The mission was unsuccessful.

Kit Carson had concluded a treaty between the Mutache Utahs, Arapahoes and Puebloes. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any Territory, and to render all the aid they can towards suppressing rebellion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The republicans of the House are in full caucus to-night. They want a reasonable time, say from one to two weeks, for discussion after the Kansas bill comes from the Senate, when they will be willing for the question to be taken.

All doubt as to the election of the free-State ticket in Kansas has been removed by recent information from that Territory, and therefore Mr. Calhoun has declared his intention to give certificates accordingly.

Good News from Florida.—Probable Close of the Florida War.

JACKSONVILLE, March 11.—Major Rector has succeeded in inducing Billy Bowlegs, Jumper, and several of the principal men of the different bands, to come and hold a "talk." Bowlegs is disposed to emigrate, and take with him all he can influence to go. Major Rector is sanguine of success in his negotiations.

Col. Garret, Creek agent, and Mr. Johnson, are on their way to Washington city, to perfect some necessary arrangements previous to the Indians leaving Florida.

The Indians wish to see the money promised them in case of removal; to procure which is the object of Major Rector's visit.

Assinwah, the elder, is wounded. He will meet the delegation to negotiate in behalf of Sam Jones's party as soon as he can travel.

The friendly Indians, in their scouts, failed to find the hostile Indians. The latter found the white flags, and came into camp without solicitation. This fact augurs well for a favorable result.

Hurricane at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—The wind blew almost a hurricane at noon here to-day, unroofing several buildings and slightly damaging a number of steamboats. No lives were lost.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Leader says that the free-State vote for delegates to the constitutional convention in that city, amounted to 650, against 1,196 polled for State officers on January 4th last.

Important from Japan—Ports to be Opened—Concessions to Europeans.

(Translated from a Paris paper for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

At the time when it was expected, letters from the Japanese Seas brings us curious details in regard to the liberal disposition manifested by the Japanese in reference to Europe.

The Commissioners sent by Holland to the temporal Emperor of Japan, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty with the United States, have succeeded in obtaining an acknowledgment, as a principal, than all the ports of Japan, without distinction, shall be successively opened to European commerce. Not only have the ratifications of the treaty of 1856 been exchanged at Nangasaki, but the new articles of the highest importance have been added to it, by virtue of the ports of Nangasaki and Halkodati, to which the Dutch alone were admitted under very severe restrictions, will be henceforth open to all nations; the first to date from October 16th, 1857, and the second ten months later.

Until a regular tariff of duties on imports can be established, the Dutch will continue to pay fifty-five per cent. on the value of goods imported, this value being determined by public sales, the good faith of which is undoubted. But as a compensation for this truly exorbitant rate of duties, the Court of Accounts is bound to recover, without charge, all claims of the Dutch upon the Japanese, and guarantees the payment of all goods bought by the Japanese at public sales.

Purchases made by the Dutch will be paid in Bank Bills, issued by the Court of Accounts, which is bound to change them, on presentation, for Japanese coin.

An Exchange and Bazaar will be established at Hakodadi to facilitate transactions between the natives and Europeans. Professors of the Japanese language will be appointed by the authorities, with power to receive as pupils, without distinction, all foreigners who may wish to learn the language of the country. The Dutch resident will be received by the chief of the government whenever he may have international questions to discuss. The free exercise of their religion is granted to all the Dutch, and the practice of obliging them to trample on the cross of Christ is abolished forever. They will also be allowed to bring their wives and children with them to Japan.

The Japanese have, however, combined some restrictions with their generosity. Thus, it is strictly forbidden to export specie of any kind, or to sell arms or munitions of war to any other parties than the government. It is believed, however, that in regard to the first of these prohibitions, the commissioners are not far from obtaining some concessions.

To conclude, we are happy to see that spontaneously abolishing the system of exclusion in which she has shut herself up, Japan herself makes such generous concessions to Holland now, since it shows a desire to extend them to all the nations of the earth.

OUR OTTOMAN VISITORS.—The Washington *States* of Thursday, says:

Mohammed Pacha and suite will pay their respects to President Buchanan to-day. He is a fine, gallant-looking man, about thirty-two years of age, rather portly, and has a decidedly handsome face, with large, dark eyes, rosy cheeks, a Roman nose, small mouth, high forehead, brown moustache, and auburn hair. His manners are frank, and he is worthy of a dozen wives, if any of our belles wish to return with him.

It is rumored that a State dinner is to be given to these Ottoman gentlemen, at which Dr. Bernhisel will be the only member of our Government present, [but which the "maidens fair and matrons grave" of the families of our dignitaries will attend in full force.

SAVANNAH, March 18.—The famous bark Adriatic, which eluded the French authorities so successfully, arrived at this port this morning.

From the Savannah News.
The Barque Adriatic—Her Escape from the French.

By reference to our shipping record, it will be seen that the barque Adriatic, which has caused so much excitement in this country and France during the last twelve months, is at our port. We had a long conversation yesterday with Captain Durham, her commander, from whom we elicited some facts which may interest our readers.

It will be recollected that the Adriatic ran into the French steamer Lyonnaise on the 2d of November, 1856, and that the steamer sunk two days afterwards. The Adriatic put into Gloucester, Mass., to repair damages. She then sailed for this port, where she took in a cargo for La Ciotat, France, which port she at once proceeded to and discharged her cargo. She then took in a cargo for Sicily and was regularly cleared at the Custom House, but when about to sail, her papers were taken away from her, and an action commenced against her owners for damages. The case was tried in April before the Tribunal of Commerce, at Marseilles, and decided in favor of the barque. An appeal was taken to the Imperial Court at Aix, where it remained until late in the succeeding December.

In June the Court at Aix being unable to decide this matter, appointed a committee consisting of three sea captains, to investigate and report on it. They decided that the steamer had violated a well known nautical rule, in attempting to pass the barque to the left, instead of to the right. They also decided that the Adriatic's light was in proper position, of sufficient size, and set at least ten minutes before the collision occured.

In spite of this decision of seamen, the Court decided that the Adriatic's owners were liable for one-half the value of the steamer—alleging that her light was too small or in a bad position, or set too late.

While the case was in the court of Aix, Capt. Durham requested permission to remove his ship, and in July last she was towed from La Ciotat to Marseilles in charge of four men, appointed for the purpose by the prosecuting party. The case was decided on the 24th of December, and on the 18th of January, a copy of the decision was served on Capt. Durham, with notice that the barque would be seised the next day for court charges—amounting to about $500—unless they were settled prior to that time. As the Captain had no idea of settling the bill, he thought the next best thing for him to do, was to get away in the shortest possible time.

As soon as he heard the decision of the court—on the 24th December—he set about putting his ship in sailing order—he was closely watched, and had to work at night, and at such other times as he could evade their notice. Provisions were obtained from other ships friendly to him, and a crew was shipped in the name of another vessel—not one of them being aware of the name of the barque, until they were out at sea.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of January, the Adriatic set sail and left her wharf. Coming up to the guard-boat which was stationed at a point necessary to be passed, she was hailed and her port-pass asked for. The captain expected this and was prepared for it.—Having no such a document in his possession, he folded a two sous piece in a paper, and having given the cautionary word: "*Prenez guarde,*" threw it over, in such a manner that it *accidentally* fell into the water. The officer in the boat supposing it to be all right, let her pass, and the long imprisoned Adriatic went on her way rejoicing.

She shaped her course for Spezzia, a port in Sardinia, where she expected to find her papers and an American man-of-war, from whom she might obtain an anchor, and such other things as were needed. She found neither papers nor man-of-war, and the French had telegraphed to all points, instructions to seize the barque wherever she might be; and the authorities actually sent a gun-boat out to watch her the first night after her arrival in port, with instructions to fire on her if she attempted to sail—orders to seize her having been received from Turin. The next day orders were given not to molest her, but to allow no communication with the shore—not even for the purpose of procuring provisions or water. In a day or two afterwards, however, the captain was allowed to buy whatever he could pay for.—Having procured what he wanted, and a favorable wind springing up, he left Spezzia unmolested, and, after stopping at the Madeira Islands, and one or two